Amusements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 1:39 and at 8: "Amy Robsurt."
Miss Nellson.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8: "Monte Cristo."
Chas. Fechier. NEW FIFTH AVENUE TREATER.—At 1:30 and at 8: " Di-NIBLO'S GARDEN.-At 2 and at 8: "Azrael; or, The Magic Charm. OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and at 8: "Humpty Dumpty."
Geo. L. Fox.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—At 1:30 and at 8: "Frou-Frou."
Miss Fanny Davenport. Mass Fanny Davenport.
Wallack's Theatrik.-At 2 and at 8: "The Squire's Last
Smilling." E. A. Sothern.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. - Summer Night's Concert. RECOURTE THOMAS, SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings, STEINWAY HALL.—At 2; Pianoiorte Recital, Anton Ru-

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Financial Ninth Page-4th, 5th and 6th columns; Tenth

Page—Ist column.
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Fine Aets—Fifth Page—6th column.
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FEMALES—Ninth Page—2d column.
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MACHINERY—Fifth Page—Sth column.

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SAVINGS BANKS-Teath Page-1st column.

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Business Notices.

Do You WANT AN ACCIDENT POLICY !- Write BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the Dr. B. FRANK PALMER-Patent ARMS and Lags, 1,609 Chestrat st. Philadelphia; S3 Green at. Hoston. BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their to stock of first-class Cabinet Forniture. Draperies, &c., from 1 ingion-st to their new and elogant buildings, 433 and 435 Sevent, near Thirty-fouriblest.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, AND DRAWERS made to order and warranted. Inclose stamp for Circular.
UNION ADAMS & Co., 637 Broadway.

Union Adams & Co., 637 Broadway.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

EXCRLSION SPRINGS WAYER is unsurpassed by any of the waters of this world renowned watering-place, both as a remedial agent and as a healthful beverage. Sold at wholease by Waitall, Tatus & Co., No. 7 College-place, New York, and retailed by Eret-class druggists throughout the country. AUCTION SALE.

BARGAINS IN FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WATCHES, SOLID SILVERWARE, OPERA GLASSES, &c to consequence of making a change in his business will sell of his enti-stock at author, companying GRO. C. ALLEN, 841 BROADWAY., asequence of making a change in his business will sell of his aution, commencing
Mondar, May 19, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Gold Stem winding Watches for Ledies and Gentlemen,
Diamond and Enameied Watches,
American Watches-Gold and Silver.
Every watch warranted.
Ear-riegs and Pins. Cameo, Eirascon, Garnet,
Coral, Owyr, Jet. &c. Shave Pins.
Chain and Sand Branclets. Stude.
Sleeve Inction. Scarf Pins. Gold Thimbles,
Deamend Rings. Seal Silves.
Cameo, Pearl, Garoot, Engency, Change and Plain Bings
Watch Chain, Lockets, Necellares, Gold Tensel and Plain Bings
Watch Chain, Lockets, Necellares, Gold Pens and Peacis
Spoons, Forks. Napalin Rings, Pic Knives,
Ladies, Sugar and Preserve Spoons. Goldets, &c.
Joint M. Farketta, Auctl

Jones H. FRENCH, Auetloheer,

INVESTMENT BONDS. The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILHOAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD Boxps, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment Bear 73-18 per cent gold interest, and have the following elements of as

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation. 2. They are a First Mortgage on the Road, its Equipments, Rights,

3. They are a first lien on its Not Earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a Land Grant of 12.500 acres per mile through the States, and 85 600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly Ten Million acres of its Grant, and its Land Sales thus far have realized \$5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms. JAY COOKE & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF FIRE & HATCH. No. 5 NAMES OF T., New York, May 11, 1873.

The present high price of Government Secugities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the present difference of from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent can be obtained for any great length of time.

We are recommending for Exchanges or for new investments-

The CHESAPHARE AND ORIO SEVEN PER CENT MORTGAGE BONDS Interest payable January and July, principal and interest payable in gold, in New-York City.

Only \$3,000,000 of these bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

They are amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and In extending the line from its present tide-water terminus at Richmond to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

Also, the CHESAPHARE AND ORIO SIX PRIL CENT BORDS, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. Price SS and accrued interest. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

We have just published a pamphlet giving a fall description of the Chesapeake and Ohlo Railroad and its advantages, and particular information concerning the agricultural, mineral, and mechanical resources the remarkable coal and tron deposits; and the opportunities for settlement, tweetment, and the employment of capital and laber in various Endustries along its route, copies of which may be had, free of charge, upon application in person or by mail.

Also, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIE PHE CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, fist. These bonds are of \$1,000 each; interest paysble January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CHNTRAL PACIFIC, the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is sammed by them.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

PURGATION AND PROSTRATION. Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick peop

could be restored to besith and strength by violent outhartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years sgo when Hoststyn's Stonach Bitthan were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumpbant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of trengthening, refreshing, and regulating as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the four-fold operation of the Standard Bestorative of the ago. Propare the system for the debilitating heat of Summer with this vitalising spe-

ART STUDENTS will find in THE TRIBUNE THE SEVEN SENSES, by Dr. R. W. Raymond, TRIBUSE LECTURE EXTRA No. 5. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAG for 1873 is now easy. Price 20 cents. Serva for \$1.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune. New-York. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 541 W. 2d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st., till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.—An office for TRIBUNE Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 84 Fleet-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in The New-York TRIBUNE should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Ficet-st., E. C., London.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1873.

TRIPLE SHEET.

A hundred additional failures have been announced on the Vienna Bourse.

The Assembly Committee presented an important report on the Eric revolution. - Senator Casserly delines his back pay.

Michael Nixon was hanged. - William M. Tweed leaded not guilty to the new indictments. ==== Extensive improvements are making at Long Branch. Additional nominations were sent to the Board of Aldernen. === The projected conversion of Bellevae Ho pital into a prison is opposed by surgeons. == Gold, 1172, 1175, 118. ____ Thermometer, 560, 660, 580.

The demand for the remarkably fine map of New New-York printed in yesterday's Tribune completely exhausted the edition at an early hour, and many more thousands might have been sold if we had been able to furnish them. A fresh supply is ready this morning, which will, we hope, be sufficient to meet all demands.

Controller Green has traced on the books of his office where the million of dollars stolen in the opening of streets has gone. The list of names is a formidable one, and many of those who figure in it will hardly relish the renewed notoriety which they will attract. Happily, such opportunities for swindling the city are not offered by the present system.

A letter printed on our third page characterizes Long Branch as the possible great watering-place of the future. There may be two opinions as to the certainty of that dream's being realized. But there can be but one concerning the growing greatness of "the "anch" as a Summer seaside resort. The

preparations for this year's campaign are vast? and the excellent map of the coast which we give our readers is a vivid illustration of the marvelous growth of this new fect a business house as the skill and expericity by the ocean.

One of the curious and intricate questions discussed in the Social Science Convention at Boston, the other day, was the ratio of sex in plans which will more than bear out the anarized in the report which we readers and friends. print on the eighth page of THE TRIBUNE today. It will be found an interesting and valuable contribution to social science, as it deals carefully and minutely with physical and meral conditions, influences heretofore overlooked, and causes of crime comparatively unsuspected. As the broad conclusions reached are vitally important, the premises of the learned essayist must be received with caution.

The lecture of Prof. Agassiz, which we publish to-day, ranges over a wider field than usual. The distinction between instinct and reason is discussed from the point of view of physical science, and the conclusion is suggested that all vertebrates have a common kind of intellect, varying chiefly in degree; while that possessed by other animals, and especially that of insects, is of an utterly different character. In speaking of the brains of fishes, there is some citation of facts which will give trouble to the believers in phrenology. Concerning eggs, there is a curious statement as to hen turkeys. The lecture concludes with a brief sketch, abundantly illustrated, of some of the strange animals that increase by budding and self-division.

As the Assembly has finally adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 23d instant, we may conclude that it is firm in its determination not to touch the proposed Constitutional amendments. There has been a great deal of assumption in this business by the Assembly. It is assumed, for instance, that the amendments require a great deal of discussion and revision, and that an extra session is needed for that purpose. This is mere pretense; there is general acceptance of the amendments as they stand; any indorsement of them by the Assembly would be a work of supererogation, and the vote it is asked to give them is only a formality, like the first reading of a bill, necessary to pass them on to the more careful consideration of the next Legislature. It ought not to consume a day; and it will be a great shame if an adjournment is permitted without it.

The State Senate has somewhere hidden away on its files the bill of Controller Schroeder, lately smuggled in by Senator Murphy, providing for the easy escape of the delinquent private stockholders who have been mismanaging the East River Bridge. It is the hope of the Bridge Ring to pass this bill unsuspected during the closing hours of the session. If this succeeds and the Governor signs the measure, the private stockholders keep all their paid up stock, are relieved from all further payments, and at the ensuing election on June 2 the vote of a single man will suffice to retain in control of a work to cost \$10,000,000 of public money, a Directory owning jointly only \$250,000, which has already spent \$5,000,000 in partly building towers and founda-

BUT THE TAX TAX TAXABLE PART ARRESTS AND ASSOCIATE OF A PART OF TAXABLE PART O

quences which this bill inflicts on New-York date had been associated with Mr. Macgregor and Brooklyn in order to defeat its objects? in the office which that gentleman filled is not should be glad to see all these statements dis-

Assemblyman McGuire does not cut a very creditable figure in his controversy with Mr. Ezra Cornell about the College Land Scrip. When he made his first attack, his apparent object was to defeat the bill providing for a settlement between the State and Mr. Cornell. When a resolution of inquiry afterwards came up in the Assembly, he defeated action thereon by raising a technical objection. Yesterday, replying to the comments of the newspapers, he denied that he had charged that there had been any violation of the laws of Congress. There is a concurrence of testimony that Mr. McGuire did say that the Legislature bad invalidated the original grant by a violation of the law; and that he also said it was now proposed to make a new breach by allowing Mr. Cornell to exchange the securities required by law for others which are worthless. All this is outside the main question which is involved in Mr. Cornell's management of the College Land Scrip business; but it does not argue well for the accuser that he is obliged to shift his ground so early.

THE OLD AND THE NEW TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

We begin to-day the demolition of that historic building in which THE TRIBUNE has grown and prospered through so many years. It is not without a feeling of regret that the first blow of the hammer is struck at an edifice around which cluster such cherished associations as those which will always make the corner of Spruce and Nassau-sts. haunted ground for the student of moral and social progress in America. But the demands of time and development are imperative. THE TRIBUNE has outgrown its cradle, and requires a home more in harmony with its wider plans and greater influence. The building from which Horace Greeley for a quarter of a century led the free thought of the country will be long remembered. The room in which he labored has been kept sacred since his death. No lesser presence has ever broken the spell his memory left there. And now that we are about to erect on the old site the largest and most imposing newspaper office in the world, the controlling thought of the proprietors of The Tribune is, that here is his true monument. The great journal which he founded, animated by his spirit and faithful to his teachings, will, we trust, keep his memory green in every region upon earth, and the massive pile, reared upon the scene of his labors and his glory, will speak continually of him and his work to the millions of citizens and strangers who shall traverse for centuries to come the broad avenues of Manhattan Island, and the noble rivers that wash it on either hand.

The space we have formerly occupied being much too narrow for our uses, we have acquired property on every side of us, until our front extends upon Printing House Square over 90 feet, upon Spruce-street 100 feet, thence north to Frankfort-street 165 feet, with a frontage upon that street of nearly 29 feet. This liberal space is to be covered with a building nine stories high, surmounted by a lofty tower, which in beauty and elegance as well as in bulk will be the most considerable business edifice in the southern part of the island. Some of the most eminent architects of the day have competed in furnishing designs for the building, and the result is one upon which all who take pride in the architectural adorament of the great metropolis may justly congratulate themselves. It will be not only a superb and artistic monument; it will also be as perence of the most competent builders can devise. It will be absolutely fire-proof in every part, and built to last forever. In a few days we shall publish a detailed statement of our crime. The paper read by Dr. Edward Jarvis | nouncement which we make to-day to our

We vacate at once our present quarters and move temporarily into the iron building on Spruce-street adjoining our present offices. Those visiting our counting-room on business will find it in the first building on Spruce-street below the corner we have so long occupied. This entire building will be used by THE TRIB-UNE during the construction of the portion of the new edifice fronting upon Printing House Square. It is as spacious and convenient as our present establishment, and the transfer will occasion no delay or confusion whatever. Our contracts are already made for the demolition of the Lawrence Bank, the office of The Witness, and the old TRIBUNE Buildings proper, and for the erection of the new foundations upon the site now covered by these structures. The work will be pushed forward during the Summer with the greatest energy, and the appearance of the old corner will be speedily trans-

formed. We print' to-day a sketch of the history of the venerable pile which is so soon to disappear-venerable, though less than forty years old. For it has a record of enough importance to add flavor and dignity to the recollections of a far older house. It has been the headquarters of a great army, and has stood more than one siege, of different kinds. It has received under its hospitable roof a varied assembly of trades, and industries, and traffics. It has given shelter to a motley throng of teachers and writers, ranging from The Day Book to The Golden Age, from the advocates of Slavery and reaction to those who clamored for the widest civil and social freedom. Every creed, every party, every race has had its representatives among our tenants. There is something rather ghostly about the silent and empty rooms to-day. But we may boast that there are few buildings, here or elsewhere, where the proportion of good to evil accomplished within their walls, from 1845 to 1873, is so large as that shown by the history of this modest brick structure, which has served its purpose in the world and now awaits the blow of the demolisher, in the certainty of a glorious renewal of life.

REFORM CITY OFFICERS. The work of filling municipal offices under the new Charter goes on smoothly and in a manner which satisfies the people. The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, confirmed Messrs. Joseph L. Perley, Roswell D. Hatch and Cornelius Van Cott as Fire Commissioners, and Mr. Walter W. Adams as Superintendent of Buildings. The same action was taken on the Mayor's nomination of the thirteen City Marshals. The gratifying part of this business is that, while the Aldermen were tenacious as to their own rights and prerogatives in the premises, they were unable to make serious objection to the candidates. The protest against the confirmations that were to have cost less than \$3,000,000 tion of Mr. Adams as Superintendent

unworthy of consideration. But Mr. Havemeyer has been so careful in his nominations that most people will be inclined to look on the protest in this case as unnecessary.

The new nominations are of Wyllis Blackstone, Thomas B. Tappen, John P. Cummings, and Smith E. Shaw as Court-house Commissioners, and Jacob A. Westervelt, Wm. Gardner, and William Budd as Dock Commissioners. These gentlemen are of good repute, and unless objections which a first glance at their names does not suggest, should arise, their confirmation seems likely to follow as a logical sequence of all that have gone before.

WILL THE MAYOR THROW AWAY HIS OPPORTUNITY!

Mayor Havemeyer stands at the dividing of ways. The half-formed resistance of the Aldermen was abandoned before it was organized; and the Mayor has to-day the unquestioned power to give us in the more important places which yet remain to be filled the very best officers he is capable of selecting out of this city of a million souls. Is he to abandon this splendid opportunity in the very hour of his triumph, and surrender to the ward politicians just as they are surrendering to him?

We are told from day to day that he halts between the choice of Mr. Sheridan Shook or Mr. Hugh Gardner for Police Commissioner. Take which horn of this dilemma he may, the Mayor will commit a grievous blunder, which all the months of his term will not afford him opportunities to retrieve. His wiser alternative is to disregard the recommendations of both, for neither has good claims or recognized qualifications for the Hugh Gardner would never have been thought of for the position had it not been that he is Chairman of the Republican General Committee. Admit all his respectability as a gentleman, and still it is clear that little in his character, and nothing in his education or career, gives him special fitness for this position. Mr. Sheridan Shook also is without peculiar aptitude for the position. Neither has anything to recommend him except position as party manager.

It is this very connection with the dominant political party which is the chief disqualification of these two candidates. However honest the men the Mayor may put at the head of the Police Department, they cannot make the force the effective crime-preventing and peace-preserving organization which our growing magnitude as a metropolis each year makes more imperative for our safety, if they are active, managing politicians. In spite of them, and even against their best intentions, the force will become a mere political machine. How powerful and unscrupulous it has been in the hands of other parties, Mr. Havemeyer knows better than we can tell him. How completely subservient to party purposes it would be in the hands of either of these gentlemen and like associates, Mr. Havemeyer can surmise as well as we. He has the opportunity to prevent such an unfortunate consummation. If he does not take advantage of it now, the police force in all probability will continue for many years to be subservient to party influences, and thus have its best strength wasted. If Mayor Havemeyer, on the contrary, embraces this opportunity to a true reform, the chances are that this great organization will forever remain as independent of party control as that model force which governs and gives security to London. No such an opportunity to accomplish a great reform can come to

him again. The situation is simple. The people New-York demand of Mayor Havemeyer a Police Board who shall make it their business to protect the city, and not to meddle in elections. He is urged instead to appoint politicians, whose supporters only want to get them into the Board to control elections. No matter which party profits by such work. the people suffer. Thus far the Mayor has been on the side of the people. He is to give answer on Monday to the schemers who urge him now to desert them.

THE WASHINGTON BOARD OF WORKS.

We print this morning another of the elaborate and convincing letters in which our Washington correspondent pursues his investigations of the administration of the Board of Public Works at the Capital. There is nothing of vague denunciation in these articles, nothing of malice or personality. Their evident fairness and candor have already produced a deep impression upon all who read them, and they cannot be refuted by insolence or abuse. They must be satisfactorily answered in some way We have given the Board the freedom of our columns, and they have used it with such imperfect success as our readers will remember. The matter cannot be permitted to rest as it is. There is such a general and well-motived doubt of the entire propriety of the Board's action that it must be explained and justified before some tribunal competent to pronounce a final decision.

Let us recapitulate some of the points already referred to. In the first place there is, so far as we know, not the slightest imputation upon the integrity and the good faith of Gov. Cooke, and of several other gentlemen prominently connected with the District Government. Again, it cannot be denied that the improvement in the appearance of the City of Washington has been enormous since the begipning of the present Administration. The change from the dismal and squalid to wn of ten years ago is something which strikes every visitor-a change which was as desirable as it is undeniable. But on the other hand, these are the serious charges made, and not yet disproved, against the Board of Public Works. 1. That these improvements have been made

with a rapidity which involves frightful taxation, almost equivalent to the confiscation of the houses of men without large independent resources; 2. That the improvements have been so managed and shaped as to further great real estate operations conducted by the men who have them in charge, rather than the general interests of the city; 3. That the plain provisions of statutes have been disregarded, both in the awarding of contracts and in the treatment of contractors afterward; 4. That much of the work has been imperfectly done, and at prices outrageously unequal, and in many instances so high as to suggest either favoritism or corruption somewhere in the Board; and 5. That a large proportion of the expenditure has been made in contempt of law, and in excess of the actual appropriations at the disposal of the Board at the time the expenses were incurred. Most of these points have been put forward in

these columns, sustained by facts and specifi-Weiss on Shakespeare.—Six Shakespearean when finished. Is it necessary to do more of Buildings was doubtless honestly cations which have been successionable, by flor, Journ White, Die Logislature the conse-intended; and its gravamen that the candifully met. So far as we are concerned, we do apropos of Gen. Sickles's share in the trans-

not desire victory in this discussion. We proved. But we suggest to the Board of Public Works that it is inexpedient for them to waste time in impugning the motives of their critics instead of frankly explaining these unfavorable facts-that Is, if they are susceptible of explanation.

SURE AND SPEEDY. Once more the majesty of the Law has as-

serted itself, and this time it has been with-

out any of those long-drawn delays and petti-

fogging procrastinations which have hardened

the hearts of criminals into a careless audacity

and filled them with hopes quite inconsistent with the energy, efficiency, and certainty of Public Justice. We have been accustomed to depart as far as possible from the old, rude notion of trying to-day and hanging to-morrow. After the solemnity of judicial condemnation, the convict had been taught by a concurrence of cases that his chances of life were almost as good as before. His lawyer, if he were eral laws fixing the various powers, well feed, or even if only inspired by professional enthusiasm, might by a succession of appeals and the employment of a hundred expedients afforded by the machinery of the law, postpone the infliction of the last penalty, until it seemed to be a shame to hang one who had been so often respited. In this way, more than one man whose crime fulfilled all the technical conditions of homicide, has at last shirked the halter and passed to the prison, only to become the subject of importunate outcries for pardon. The mischief which this shiftless and temporizing method of enforcing statutes has occasioned, it would be almost impossible to exaggerate. One of our vilest criminals boasted office. Both are merely politicians. Mr. in his own coarse way that "hanging 'was played out in New-York." The cowardly street assassins always carrying concealed weapons and always using them upon the slightest provocation, or none at all save that of his own wanton cruelty and the helplessness of his victim, came smilingly to his arraignment, listened with equanimity to the evidence, the arguments, and the charge, and saw the jurors go out, almost sure that they would not achieve a verdict, and by no means thoroughly disheartened even although they returned with a verdict of "guilty." Of this class of thoroughly demoralized men, Nixon, who was executed yesterday, was an example. He did not believe that he would be hanged. If some slight misgivings disturbed his mind in the solitude of his cell, if in his waking dreams he sometimes saw the last sad scene or felt with a nervous shudder the halter tightening about his neck, yet he might reasonably assure himself by thinking that the dreadful day was uncertain and distant, and that many in equal peril had escaped it altogether. It was in this way that he probably snatched a few casual moments of serenity. Nobody will grudge him this insignificant consolation, for we should be tender of those whom society is compelled to cast into the grave. But there is a lesson in the fate of this unbappy man which should not be, and which probably will not be, lost upon those who are like unto him. It may be summarily stated. He killed Daniel Phyfer on the 5th day of last January. He was hanged experienced men the damage to the public for so doing on the 16th day of May following. Such astonishing celerity in the movements of justice may well appal the assassins of New-York. To find not only that hanging is not "played out," but that convicts are to be hanged promptly after due conviction, may render those cautious who are wont to be insolently reckless, and may teach many a man of violence the discretion of exercising a reasonable control over his temper. If Christianity and its great law of brotherhood forbid us to hang, let us hang no longer; but in the name of the eter-

nal veracities which are the foundation of all jurisprudence, civil as well as criminal, let us | ity of those to be educated are poor children, not leave the weapons which we affect to em- to all of whom, with rarest exceptions, are ploy to grow rusty and to become ridiculous presented prospects of long and hard strugthrough disuse! If our laws are bad, let us gles in life. For these reasons the curriculum reform them. But let us not leave crime unpunished and rampant, because we cannot punish it our way. Let us not render our judges mere scarecrows, our jurors only puppets, our scaffolds cobwebbed specimens of the antique, and our hangmen simply men of straw! For this is to bring all law into shame and to prepare the way for anarchy-this is to and the hours too long for even those of surrender all the safeguards of order and of social peace-this is to risk the substance of civilization while relying altogether upon those social virtues which that substance can alone unable, from their necessities, to pursue long

promote and preserve.

ERIE AFFAIRS IN THE LEGISLATURE. The report of the Legislative Committee of Investigation of Eric Railway affairs, herewith printed in full, is not a document of marked ability. Perhaps, if it had been characterized by more elevation of tone, it might have inspired more confidence. But its decided bias is apparent from the bitterness and rude vigor of its language. The three points which were referred to the Committee were these: Was the 1873 dividend earned by the road? Were improper influences and expenditures used to procure the revolution of 1872? Has money been used by the Erie managers or agents to secure legislation?

The Committee find themselves unable to arrive at any satisfactory opinion as to whether the February dividend was due the stockholders from the net earnings of the road, though they incline to accept Mr. Watson's belief that it was, and regard it as mainly a question of bookkeeping. The recommendation that special legislation on the subject is to be deprecated will meet with hearty approval, and the passing tribute to the ability and integrity of President Watson is abundantly deserved by that exceedingly capable and conscientious officer.

When the Committee reach the case of Attorney-General Barlow, their report takes on a complexion of partisanship which is out of place. THE TRIBUNE has already said that Mr. Shearman's case against the Attorney-General was not sustained; but the establishment of that opinion by the Committee hardly warrants the use of such sharp language as that employed in this part of the report. One would suppose that the Attorney-General were speaking through the Committee. It is also apparent that the Committee, while laying great stress on the failure of Mr. Shearman's charges against Mr. Barlow, prefer to touch very lightly on the facts which connect the Attorney-General with acknowledged operations to influence legislative action in 1872. When we say that the report fully exonerates ex-Speaker Smith in the matter of accepting improper advances, we have said enough to show the bias of the Committee. The whole story of the coup d'état, as told in the report, is a vigorous piece of writing, and deliberately reopens the discussion as to who is to be credited with that brilliant stroke.

action, are not impertinent; but they would come with better grace from a purer source. When the Committee come down to the question of using money in the Legislature their vision becomes decidedly blurred. The upshot of it is that the Eric Railway is not the only corporation which employs improper influences in the Legislature. Indeed, it is urged that Jay Gould's operations were confined chiefly to carrying elections, not to reconciling" legislators. But the Committee denounce lobbying in the abstract; and, though they cannot trace any corruption in the Legislature, they are indignant over the boldness with which the railroad lobby "flaunts its ill-gotten gains in the faces of our legislators." As though there could be a bribing lobby and no bribed legislators! But the practical suggestion which follows this chaotic conclusion commends itself to the good sense of every man. It is urged that special legislation is the basis of all such corruption. When we have genduties, and relations of these corporations, they will have no occasional demands on the Legislature; and temptation to use money corruptly will be removed. The other immediately practical recommendation of the Committee are sound. There ought to be legislation regulating the leasing of coanecting railway lines, and prohibiting the vistual consolidation of parallel competing line under leases. It will be seen, then, that the report of the Committee, except a far as it gives a remedy for certain evils not immediately committed to their consideration, is rather inconclusive. Though to late for intelligent consideration, their scheme of law regulating leases is a step in the right direction. But of all the matters really referred to the Committee we hear, definitely, very little. These points are all discussed with varying ability and vigor; but conclusions are avoided. Perhaps the people will be none the less ready to draw them.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REFORMS.

The present is a critical time with the public schools, not only of New-York bu Brooklyn and some of the suburoan towns of the Metropolis. Reorganization in both the cities named threatens for a time at least to detract from the efficiency of the schools, for unfertunately, in such matters new brooms do not sweep clean, and the inexperience of new Trustees and Commissioners affects injuriously the management of the Superintendent, principals, teachers, and, indeed, all suberdinates. It is a natural consequence of change; some time must clapse before the new Commissioners can become acquainted with their own duties or those of the subordinates and the wants of the schools. - When the organization of the schools is harmonious and the system of instruction well defined and perfected, these changes, though dictated by political considerations, are not so mischiavou in effect; but it is well known that with w the public schools are far from being perfed in system or organization; and unless the new Commissioners appointed in New-York, and shortly to be named in Brooklyn, are guided by unusual wisdom or readily learn of mon schools will be greater than will be readily apparent. There are some glaring inconsistencies in our school management, which as experienced ex-Commissioner points out in other columns; and there are several other which we wish to emphasize here. It ought to be understood first of all that

the public schools of every great city are for the children of the poor, not the wealthy. Naturally those who are able will send their children to select schools and the higher colleges and academies which abound in such profusion and are generally of such a high character. In the next place, the vast majorin every public school should be brief in the course and practical in the selection of studies. The hours of study are so long that in thousands of instances children, compelled by poverty to aid in the maintenance of the families to which they belong, are unable to attend the schools. In this city the studies are too many ample leisure; but we are considering the practical objections suggested by the fact that the majority of the children are and complete courses in all the branches. A good education in a few of the branches of most practical value and of most frequent application in daily life is better calculated for the majority of public school attendants than a thorough course in the higher branches. In short, our public schools are designed and should be conducted (as they are not) with a view to prepare children for lives of labor and business, not to fit youths for profes-

sional careers.

In almost every case the selection of Trustees and the appointment of Commissioners of Education in every great city, and certainly in New-York and Brooklyn, are dictated by political or personal considerations, and in almost every instance the appointees are without direct interest in the schools, and have no special qualifications for teaching. Yet these are the officials who decide upon the discipline, the subordinate direction of the schools, and fix the course of study. The last is the greatest of absurdities. The Commissioners select a Committee on Books, of Studies (calling it by various names in various cities), whose duty it is to say what the children of each department from Primary to High School and Normal College shall study. This duty they never think of delegating, as they should, to teachers of experience; their dignity and vanity forbid them to doubt their entire ability to decide what children of all ages should study. It is in this way that useless studies have erept into the curriculum of the public schools of New-York, and the children, or rather infants of Primary departments are puzzling their brains, and perhaps dwarfing their intellects, over intellectual problems which would confound children of s larger growth. Here is where one great reform is needed; and if the new Board of Education will display sense and modesty enough to ask a Commission of experienced teachers of both sexes to discuss and decide upon simpler and shorter and more practical courses of study for all departments of our schools, they will display a wisdom which will justify their appointment. "And last (for the present), but not least, let us go to the bottom of all reforms in school matters, and begin by teaching the teachers. The scholar passes out of the school after a few years; the tutor is a life-fixture of the permanent institution (or should be). The training of the pupil cannot be correct if that of the teacher is imperfect. We have too many schools already, the teachers of which have been